

# The Charlotte Journal.

"Perpetual Vigilance is the Price of Liberty," for "Power is always Stealing from the Many to the Few."

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## THE GALPIN CASE.

In the House of Representatives on the 17th ult., Mr. Burt from the majority of the Select Committee, made a report. He said that upon some of the questions involved under the resolution of the House the Committee were unable to agree; particularly in regard to the payment of the interest. On the part of the Committee he submitted a resolution that the report and the two several reports or arguments of other members of the Committee be printed.

Mr. B. said it was the wish of the committee that the report should lie on the Speaker's table until it, and the documents be printed, when they would ask that it be taken up for the purpose of being disposed of or referred.

Mr. Brooks, on the question of printing, went fully into the history of the claim, which, he said, arose in 1773, under the British Government. He said the original claim was \$43,518.97 cts. The interest that commenced in May 24, 1775, amounted when paid to \$191,352.89 cts. The bill which then commenced rolling in South Carolina, under the British Government, has accumulated to the enormous sum above.

The claim originally belonged to one Galpin, an Indian trader, to whom the British Government issued a certificate of debt for \$9,710, whether Georgia or British Currency he did not know. The claim was not recognized by Georgia in any shape or form until 1789, and then under the 23d section of the act appended to a sale of town lots at Augusta, Georgia, he traced the history of the matter to its payment. Galpin, he said, died in 1780. The first application was made on the part of the heirs of Galpin by an eminent lawyer of South Carolina, in 1791, to the State of Georgia, for the payment of its alleged claim. He referred to the report of Henry A. Wise, in which he attempted to fix upon Mr. Forsyth an interest in the claim of Galpin which was being prosecuted. Mr. B. showed that an effort was made to have the claim recognized by the Indians under the treaty of New Echota. That John Ross spurned the proposition. It was put in, however, as section 20, but was scrutinized and rejected from the treaty by the Senate of the United States by a vote of 26 to 12. It was in fact repudiated by England, by the Indians, and Georgia. He showed that an attempt was subsequently made in the Georgia Legislature to instruct the members of Congress from that State to vote for it. He showed that the bill was finally passed by Congress without attracting particular attention, for the payment of the claim without cost interest. He quoted the opinions of all former Attorneys General against the payment of interest upon such claims. The policy of the Government, he said, had always refused interest in such cases. He contrasted the conduct of Mr. Monroe in refusing to let the Administration, of which he was a part, investigate the claims which he had against the Government. So delicate was he about it, that he struggled in the depths of poverty rather than permit a passage upon the claim. In Crawford's case he said there was a contrast. His connection with the claims of Galpin was unknown to the Attorney General, and to the President. He, as an honorable, high minded man, should have made the fact known, that these officers of the Government might have acted with delicacy in the matter. He did not believe that the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury examined fully into the history of this matter. If they had done so they would have learned from Mr. Wise's report that Crawford was connected in the matter. This fact shows that they did not make the investigation. If they had known the whole facts in the case, they would not have assumed the responsibility of passing upon it, by which a whirlwind of wrath would be gathered up against the Administration. He had himself investigated and read through seventy-five volumes to get the information he possessed in regard to the matter. He deemed the payment of the interest and the circumstances most extraordinary and unjustifiable.

Mr. Burt said he desired that the House and country should know how the committee had performed their duty in this matter. He therefore called for the reading of the report. It was read.

The report of the majority goes into a full history of the claim; presents a statement of the disposition of the money, and concludes with three resolutions. The argument of the committee may be judged by its conclusion in the form of a resolution.

The following is a statement of the amount of the interest, and how and to whom it was paid:

A Statement of the Interest paid on the Galpin Claim.

Interest on \$43,518.97 for 73 years, 3 months, and 13 days, \$191,352.89

Less fee of Joseph Bland, 3,000 00

\$188,352.89

Less one half under contract with G. W. Crawford, 94,176.44

\$94,176.44

Less commissions of Dr. Galpin, as Executor of George Galpin, at 5, 4,708.92

\$89,467.52

1 due Ann Milledge, Executrix, under award, 29,822.54

Balance to the heirs of T. Galpin, \$59,645.98

Of Mrs. Milledge's portion as Executrix, paid to her son and agent (in cash) 220 00

In Treasury Draft (No. 9,925) 29,572.55

\$59,822.55

Of Dr. Galpin as Executor,

&c., in cash \$1,000 00

In Treas. Draft (6,924) 63,353.90

643,353.90

Washington City, March 2, 1850.

Signed, W. CRAWFORD, Agent, &c.

Approved, MILLEDGE GALPIN.

Ex. of Geo. Galpin, deceased.

The committee have thus performed all the duties imposed on them by the House, excepting those which relate to the payment of the principal and interest of the claim upon consideration. On that subject, they have come to the conclusions expressed in the following resolutions, which they recommend the House to adopt:

1st. Resolved, That the claim of the Representatives of George Galpin, was not a just demand against the United States.

2d. Resolved, That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of said claim, and it was therefore paid "in conformity with law" and "precedent."

3d. Resolved, That the act aforesaid did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and its payment was not in "conformity with law or precedent."

This statement of facts contained in this report was agreed to by Messrs. Burt, Breck, Conrad, Grinnell, Jackson and King, and disagreed to in part by Messrs. Disney, Featherston, and Mann. The first resolution was agreed to by Messrs. Burt, Disney, Featherston, Jackson and Mann, and disagreed to by Messrs. Conrad, Breck, Grinnell and King.

The second resolution was agreed to unanimously. The third resolution was agreed to by Messrs. Burt, Disney, Featherston, Jackson and Mann, and disagreed to by Messrs. Breck, Conrad, Grinnell and King.

Mr. Breck read his report, signed by himself, Messrs. Conrad, James G. King, and Grinnell, making a full justification of the payment of the principal and interest. Their argument maintains the justice of the payment of the principal, and justifies the payment of interest on grounds of equity, and upon proper legal construction of the act of Congress authorizing the payment of said principal.

Mr. Disney read to the House the views of himself and Mr. Featherston. Their statement sets aside some of the historical facts of the report presented by Mr. Burt.

They make a strong argument against the justice of the original claim, denying that there was any obligation on the part of the United States to pay the claim, which had been repudiated by the Indians and by Georgia, and should never have been recognized by the United States. They also argue against the allowance of the interest, as unjustifiable by the practice of the Government, however equitable it might be as between individuals.

To this argument, which occupied an hour in its reading, was appended resolutions, declaring that there was no obligation on the part of the United States to pay the principal or interest. The reports, arguments, and documents accompanying were ordered to be printed.

The reports were made the special order of the day for the 4th Tuesday in June next, and every day thereafter until disposed of.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

The Washington National Intelligencer publishes an official correspondence between Sir Henry L. Bulwer and Secretary Clayton, with very long accompanying documents, relative to the great industrial fair which is to take place in London. Sir Henry states that the managers have allotted to the United States 20,000 square feet in the proposed exhibition. One half of this space is required to be given up to passages and other purposes. He wishes the British Government to be apprised before the 1st of September of the intention of our government and people in respect to the matter. He also communicates a detailed classification of the articles to be admitted.

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRY.

Sir Henry Bulwer has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, under instructions from his government, in which he says, "that her Majesty's commissioners have settled the amount of space which may be assigned to the productions of each country in the building which is to be erected for the exhibition in Hyde Park, and that they have allotted to the productions of the United States eighty thousand square feet," one half of which will be taken up by passages and aisles.

DELEGATES OUTNUMBERING CONSTITUENTS.

As soon as the late meeting at Nashville, Tennessee, which refused, by an overwhelming majority, to appoint delegates to the Southern Convention, had adjourned, the chairman requested the friends of the convention to remain and appoint delegates. The Nashville Gazette says they did remain to the number of seventeen, and appointed twenty-nine delegates to the Southern Convention.

A QUESTION FOR DEBATING CLUBS.

The Indiana Journal of 29th ult., perpetrates the following:—"A friend tells us that a little girl from the metropolis, who had visited a town not a thousand miles from New York, was filled with surprise at the sight of a girl milking a cow. 'I didn't know you did that way,' she said with wonder; 'I thought they took hold of the cow's tail, and pumped the milk out of her. What has she got so long a tail for?'"

## The Compromise.

The following are the Bills referred to in the Report published in our last.

The first in order of the bills, &c., presented is entitled "A bill to admit California as a State into the Union, to establish Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her western and northern boundaries." This bill contains, in all, thirty-nine sections, many of them being devoted to defining the officers, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, of the respective Territories, and prescribing their duties. We extract such parts as designate the several Governments proposed to be erected, with their respective boundaries, &c.

### CALIFORNIA.

Whereas the people of California have presented a Constitution and asked admission into the Union, which constitution was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States, by message, dated February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and which on due examination, is found to be republican in its form of government:

Be it enacted &c. That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their Legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of, the same shall be impaired or questioned; and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or affecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the Convention which formed the constitution of that State.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said State of California as elsewhere within the United States.

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit, bounded on the west by the State of California, on the North by the Territory of Oregon, and on the east and south by the dividing ridge which separates the waters flowing into the Colorado river and the gulf of California, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary Government, by the name of the Territory of Utah: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico, concluded February second, eighteen hundred and forty eight.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor in respect to African slavery; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Utah as elsewhere within the United States.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That all that portion of the territory of the United States acquired from Mexico by the treaty concluded February second, one thousand

eight hundred and forty eight, and not included within the limits of the State of California, nor within the limits of the Territory of Utah, as prescribed in this act, be and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of New Mexico: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion thereof to any other Territory or State.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the republic of Mexico concluded February second, eighteen hundred and forty eight.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor in respect to African slavery; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the land or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted, That all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of New Mexico as elsewhere within the United States.

PROPOSITION TO TEXAS.

Sec. 39. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions shall be and hereby are offered to the State of Texas, which, being agreed to by the said State in an act passed by the General Assembly thereof, within months from the day of the passage of this act, shall be binding and obligatory on the United States:

First. The northern boundary of said State shall be as follows: Beginning at the point on the Rio del Norte commonly called El Paso, and running up that river 20 miles, measured by a straight line thereon, and thence easterly to a point where the hundredth degree of west longitude crosses Rio river, being the southwest angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians of the United States.

Second. The United States cede to the State of Texas all right, claim, and title which they have to any territory lying south of the line aforesaid; and the said State of Texas cede to the United States any right, claim, and title which it has to any territory lying north of the said line.

Third. The State of Texas relinquishes to the United States all claim upon them for liability for any portion of the debts of Texas, and for compensation and indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, custom-houses, revenue derived from foreign imports, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings, with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation of Texas.

Fourth. The United States, in consideration of the three preceding articles, and considering that to a portion of the creditors of Texas were pledged the duties on foreign imports receivable in her ports, as security for the reimbursement of the loans and advances which they made to the said State, and that the said duties, since the annexation of the said State to the United States, have been received, and are receivable by them, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of—dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, payable half yearly at the Treasury of the United States, the principal to be redeemable at the end of fourteen years; which said stock shall be first applied to the extinction of any debt for which the duties on imports were pledged as aforesaid, and the residue thereof in such manner as the said State may direct: Provided, That nothing herein contained is to be construed to imply or admit the liability of the United States for any portion of the public debt of Texas.

Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have officially received an authentic copy of the act of the General Assembly of Texas accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock aforesaid to be issued and delivered to the lawful agent of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article aforesaid; and this compact shall be binding and obligatory on the United States and the said State of Texas.

Sixth. If the said State of Texas shall refuse or decline to accede to the preceding articles, they shall become null and void, and the United States shall be remitted back to all their territorial rights, in the same state and condition as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to the acceptance of the State of Texas.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Sec. — And be it further enacted, That when any person held to service or labor in

any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, under the laws thereof, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his heir, or their agent, attorney, guardian, or trustee, may apply to any court of record therein, and make satisfactory proof to such court of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also of a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk, and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or District in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer, authorized by the law of the U. States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken as full and conclusive evidence of the facts so stated and proved. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidence aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize the claimant to seize or arrest and transport the person to the State or Territory from which he escaped.

And be it further enacted, That in case the alleged fugitive shall declare to the court, judge, commissioner, or other officer before whom he is brought, that he is a free man and not a slave, and the said court, judge, or commissioner, or other officer, shall decide to grant the certificate herein authorized, empowering the removal of the said fugitive to the State from which he escaped, he shall have \$1,000, the said court, judge, or commissioner, or other officer, shall require of the claimant or his agent to enter into a bond, without surety, to the United States, in the sum of one thousand dollars, that the said fugitive shall be removed to the State and into the county, parish, or district thereof, from whence he or she may have fled, and then and there, after the return of said fugitive, he or she shall be taken by the said claimant or his agent before a court of competent jurisdiction at its first term after such return, and be permitted by the said claimant or his agent to try by a jury the right to freedom of such fugitive, in such form of action as shall be conformable to the laws of the State in that behalf.

Sec. — And be it further enacted, That the following shall be the form of the bond required of the claimant or his agent in the next preceding section, v. z:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, ———, of the county (parish or district, as the case may be) of ———, in the State of ———, am firmly bound to the United States in the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid to the said United States or their lawful agent or representative, to which payment, well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, and legal representatives. Witness my hand and seal, this ——— day of ———, eighteen hundred and ———.

"The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bond ——— shall remove a certain person named ———, who is claimed by the said obligor as a fugitive from labor, into the State of ———, from the county (parish or district, as the case may be) of ———, and take the alleged fugitive before a court of competent jurisdiction therein, at its first term, and then and there permit the said alleged fugitive to try by a jury his or her right to freedom, in such form of action as shall be conformable to the laws of said State in that behalf, and afford the said alleged fugitive the facilities necessary to a fair trial, then this obligation shall cease and be void; otherwise the said obligor shall pay to the United States the said sum of one thousand dollars, which shall be recoverable in a proper action before any circuit or district court of the United States."

And the said bond, having the blanks properly filled up, and being duly executed by the said claimant or his agent, shall be delivered to the said court, judge, or commissioner, or other officer acting as aforesaid, who, shall immediately enclose, seal, and transmit the same, by mail, to the district attorney of the United States for the State or district into which the said alleged fugitive may have been removed. And it shall be the duty of the said attorney, on the forfeiture of the said bond, to proceed for the recovery of the penalty thereof; and for his services in the prosecution and recovery of the same, he shall be entitled to 10 per cent. of the amount recovered, the residue to be paid into the treasury of the United States; and he shall be also allowed, for his service in the prosecution of the suit, the sum of \$25, whether there be any recovery or not. But if the obligor in the said bond shall comply with the condition thereof, or if, upon the return of the said fugitive to the place from which he or she fled, he or she shall declare before the court aforesaid that he or she has no right to freedom, and therefore does not wish the prosecution of any suit therefor, the said attorney shall, in either of those cases, surrender to the obligor the said bond.

## SLAVE TRADE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the ——— day of ——— next, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transported to any other State or place. And if any slave shall be brought into the said District by its owner, or by the authority or consent of its owner, contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the Corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, to break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought in the said District, as merchandise, contrary to the provision of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said Corporations expedient and proper. And the same power is hereby vested in the County Court of Washington, if any attempt shall be made within its limits to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandise, for sale, contrary to this act.

## POLITICAL.

### "We are Sold to the British."

So says our neighbors of the Union, and they should know, (says the Washington Republican) for they have been, at all times, advocates of the British policy, which would retain the Union as "the most useful of the British colonies." The fact is, doubtless, as they state it. The nation has been sold, and the question remaining to be settled is, by whom the sale was made.

The farmers were told that if they would unite in a policy that would prevent the building of mills and furnaces, and close those already built, they should have a market abroad for "breadstuffs and provisions" that would "go on augmenting," and that they would "sell more at higher prices." They did so unite, and the result is, that the mills and furnaces are closed, and, being closed, that demand for labor has diminished; that the immigration of foreigners desirous to come here and eat food is rapidly diminishing; and that, in exchange for a rapidly growing home market, they have obtained a foreign one, to which even now they cannot go unless prepared to "compete" with the Pole and the Russian, who are willing to deliver in England heavy wheat at about eighty cents a bushel, and likely soon to deliver it at seventy cents. They have certainly been sold to the British.

The Planter was told that, if he would stop the building of mills and furnaces, he, too, would "sell more at better prices." He did so, and the result is, that if he would obtain those "better prices," he must pray for short crops, i. e. that his neighbor's cotton may be ruined and his own escape. If he would sell more he must obtain worse prices, for the market of England has long since ceased to increase as to the amount to be paid to the planters for cotton; and, whenever there is an attempt to obtain "better prices," it is met by short hours and closing of mills; the object of which is, that of raising the prices of cotton goods, diminishing the consumption, and preventing the planter from obtaining more for a small crop than they had been accustomed to give for a larger one. He is, in the fullest sense, a slave to the British manufacturer, when it requires but an exertion of his will to make the south the seat of the cotton manufacturer for the supply of the world, and thereby to treble the value of his land. Like the farmer, he has been sold to the British.

The landlender of the west was told that if he would arrest the building of mills and furnaces, emigrants from Europe would cease to stop to the older states, and all would seek the new ones; the consequence of which would be that his lands would rise more rapidly. He sees, however, that, with the diminishing demand for labor, immigration is now diminishing, and is likely soon to feel that he, too, has been sold to the British.

The ship owner was told that the stopping of mills and furnaces would make a great demand for ships to carry the breadstuffs, of which the export would "go on augmenting;" but the market of Europe has failed, and there is little demand for ships outward, while immigration is diminishing, and there is little demand for ships inward, and the planter is praying for short crops and low freights; and thus he, too, feels that he has been sold to the British.

The merchant was told that "low duties" collected on the "ad valorem principle" would greatly increase trade, but he sees that the only effect has been to transfer all trade to foreigners who swear to false invoices, and that his trade is rapidly being ruined. He, too, feels that he has been sold to the British.

The loser of "a constitutional currency" was told that all the specie exported in 1849 "must soon come back to our country," but he sees that it is only by means of a constant remittance of stocks and bonds that we are enabled to retain any specie, and that notwithstanding the remittance of about one hundred thousand dollars per day of these stocks and bonds, the rate of exchange is always near the point at which specie would be remitted; and he too, feels that he has been sold to the British.